DEITHE BUKEAL OF INTESTIGATION

1

June 29, 1964

on Sunday, June 21, 1964, at

approximately 3:30 p.m.

were driving on Sandtown Road in the direction of Dekard, Mississippi and approximately one mile from the Neshoba County Courthouse and at a place abcross the road from the Dallas Garage, she chserved two white men and one Negro man standing beside a station wagon changing a flat tire. Standing with these three individuals was CECIL PRICE, the Chief Deputy Sheriff of Neshcha Courty. PRICE was driving a 1956 Chevrolet. describe the automobile with the flat tire other than it was She could not recall the color of same. a station wagen. aculd not identify the two white men or could not identify the the Negro man. photographs of JAMES CHANEY, ANDREW GOODMAN, or MICHAEL SCHWERNER.

FORD ETE

/27/64	Philadelphia Missigs	ippi	
A	and mem 670	Date dictated6/28/64	

cument contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is logned to ency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

35,8

1 July 3. 1964 advised as follows: Miss saw the Ford stationwagon of the three civil rights workers parked on the north fork headed west about 50 yards west of the intergection of these two forks. A jack was holding the left rear wheel of the stationwagon off the ground but the left rear wheel had not been removed. A Negro male, believed to be CHANEY, and one of his white friends was standing beside the stationwagen on the right toward the front. did not see the third of the three men. Deputy Sheriff PRICE was standing to the rear of the stationwagon and PRICE's car was parked immediately to the rear of the stationwagon. A Highway Patrol officer had parked his car also headed west to the rear of PRICE's car and was walking toward the stationwagen with what appeared to be a citation book continued to drive east and in his hand. did not stop. This was about 1:25 P. M. June 21, 1964. NO 44-2227 On \_7/1/64 Philadelphia, Miss. File # \_ 67C \_Date dictated -This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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1	Date July 3, 1964
	a APPROX
aivised as fellows:	
alvisso is leitons.	
the Beasen Street intersecti	east on Main Street, and as they passed ion in town they gaw a blue stationwagon
	t about 75 feet west of the Main Street in was parked and had part of the rear
jacked up. Erivir	ig and did not pay much attention to the standing beside the stationwagon.
Behir's the stationwagem and	headed in the mane direction was a blue to be that of leputy Sheriff PRICE, and
behird that was a Highway Pe	atrol car. A man telieved to be Mr. PRICE
he were writing out a tacket	tionwagen with a book in his hand as if. t and approaching the stationwagen was
a Righway Patrol - 121/2r in	uniform.
	arrived two or
three minutes before 2 P. M.	on June 21, 1964. This is recalled
because there was a discuss:	TOT OF THE TALES
ea.	imated that
	or pho
7/2/64 at Philadelph	hia, Miss. File # NO 44-2227
by East	Date dictated 7/2/64
by	Date dictated
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-4-5227

errei the stationwagen and the above related incident at about 0 P. M. on June 21, 1964.

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<u>1</u>			nos Jul	y 3, 1964
	/	AP; NUX	расе	:
as follows:				āviseā
workers in	they believed ha that area. The a crk of Highway 16	tationwagon w	se parked hea	ivil rights ded west on
The wheel he behind the contactionwage:	ki not been remov stationwagen and n and also headed	ed. Leputy S had his car p I west. Behir	heriff PRICE ' arked also be i PRICE's car	was standing hind the was a car
name was car he was walk:	esy Patrol and a crying what appea ing from the patr n believed to be	red to be a tool car toward	icket book in the wagen.	his hand as At the same
was standing friend was conthe left	g on the right si locking under the side of the wago	de of the sta stationwagen	tionwagon, an , as he was d this was	d his other can on his knees about 1:30
P. M. June : not be more estimate.	21, 1964, by his than 15 minutes	wrong in eith	ne reit cert er direction	in this
C.W.	their arrival aca	sione asked th	e time, and t	hey began to
die dae die die die die die die die die die di	t it was 2 o'clos		A.	b
7/1/64	atPhiladelp	hia, Miss.		4-2227
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THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

IV. INCARCERATION OF VICTIMS AT THE NESHOBA COUNTY JAIL, PHILADELPHIA, MISSISSIPPI, JUNE 21, 1964

(

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-80)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 26, 1964

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The jail docket of the Neshoba County Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Mississippi, was reviewed at which time it was ascertained the docket shows that James E. Chaney, a Negro male, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff CECIL PRICE for speeding on June 21, 1964, and that Chaney paid a \$20 fine and was released on June 21, 1964. The docket also shows that MICHAEL SCHWERNER, a white male, and and and another Goodman, a white male, were arrested June 21, 1964, by Deputy Sheriff CECIL PRICE, and held for investigation, being released June 21, 1964. No times of arrest or release were reflected in the jail docket.

138

Date July 15, 1964

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. Neshoba County Jail, produced the jail docket which revealed that the following individuals were incorcerated at that jail during June, 1964: £72. £71

Neshoba County Inmates	Descrip- tion	Dates Jailed and Released
	White Male	Jailed 6/1/64 Released 6/2/64
	Male Indian	Jailed 6/1/64 Released 6/4/64
	Male Indian	Jailed 6/1/64 Released 6/1/64
	Male Indian	Jailed 6/1/64 Released 6/8/64
	Male Indian	Jailed 6/1/64 Released 6/1/64
	Negro Male	Jailed 6/1/64 Released 6/3/64
	White Male	Jailed 6/2/64 Released 6/3/64
	White Male	Jailed 6/2/64 Released 6/5/64
	White Male	Jailed 6/2/64 Released 6/6/64
	Negro Male	Jailed 6/2/64 Released 6/2/64

7/13/64 Philadelphia, Miss.	File # NO 44-2227
SA's and by	
/ldo	Date dictated 7/15/64

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Neshoba County Inmates	Descrip- tion	Dates Jailed and Released
	Negro Male	Jailed 6/16/64 Released 6/16/64
	White Male	Jailed 6/17/64 Released 6/18/64
	White Male	Jailed 6/18/64 Released 6/19/64
	Male Indian	Jailed 6/18/64 Released (?)
	White Male	Jailed 6/18/64 Released 6/18/64
	White Male	Jailed 6/19/64 Released 6/19/64
	Negro Female	Jailed 6/19/64 Released 6/19/64
	Negro Male	Jailed 6/19/64 Released 6/30/64
	Female Indian	Jailed 6/19/64 Released 6/20/64
	Negro Male	Jailed 6/20/64 Released 6/21/64
	White Male	Jailed 6/20/64 Released 6/21/64
JAMES E. CHANEY	Negro Male	Jailed 6/21/64 Released 6/21/64
MICHAEL SCHWERNER	White Male	Jailed 6/21/64 Released 6/21/64

	Neshoba County Inmates	Descrip- tion	Dates Jailed and Released
	ANDREW GOODMAN	White Male	Jailed 6/21/64 Released 6/21/64
4		Negro Male ·	Jailed 6/21/64 Released 6/26/64
4		White Male	Jailed 6/21/64 Released 6/22/64
	-	White Male	Jailed 6/21/64 Released 6/30/64
		White Male	Jailed 6/21/64 Released 6/30/64
		White Male	Jailed 6/22/64 Released 6/23/64
<i>i</i> [		White Male	Jailed 6/22/64 Released 6/24/64
(		White Male	Jailed 6/22/64 Released 6/24/64
		White Female	Jailed 6/25/64 Released 6/26/64
•		White Male	Jailed 6/25/64 Released 6/27/64
		Indian Male	Jailed 6/27/64 Released 6/27/64
		Indian Male	Jailed 6/28/64 Released 6/29/64
		White Male	Jailed 6/28/64 Released 6/28/64



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as the information be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FB Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):	ition originated with them. You will

FBI/DOJ

CAST DARK A STATE OF A SOCIAL WASHINGTON OF SHARM

Date 6/30/64

JAMES CHANEY, a Negro male, was arrested on June 21, 1964, for speeding and at the same time of his arrest two white males were arrested for investigation.

believed the three were arrested by Sheriff LAWPENCE RAINE! Neshoba County Sheriff's Office, Philadel; hia, Mississippi. The three were released the right of June 21, 1964, sometime after dark upon payment of CHANEY's fine of \$20 on the speeding charge.

advised of the missing status of the three persons believes he heard one or more of the men advise they were heading for Meridian, Mississippi, at the time they were released from the jail.

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On6/22/64at	Meridian Miss.	File # New Orleans 44-2227	
by SA	mjh	13'7 Date dictated 6/26/64	
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Date July 27, 1964

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くしていていている。

released the three victims at 10:30 p.m., June 21, 1964, after called the Justice of the Peace, LECNARD WARREN, and received from WARREN information as to how much the fine was for the violation of speeding.

immediately upon receiving this information from Justice of the Peace LEONARD WARREN released the three victims, they paid their fine and walked out of the door of the jail. This was the last time observed the victims.

when the victims booked them in was present at the time.

time.

the victims were brought to the jail by Neshoba County Deputy Sheriff CECIL RAY PRICE and searched by PRICE prior to putting them in the cell block.

did not observe Constable CLAYTON

LIVINGSTON at the jail at the time the victims were booked in to the jail.

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. 7/25/64 et 1	hiladelphia, Miss.	File # NO 44-	2227
SA	/1do 67C	Date dictated	7/27/64

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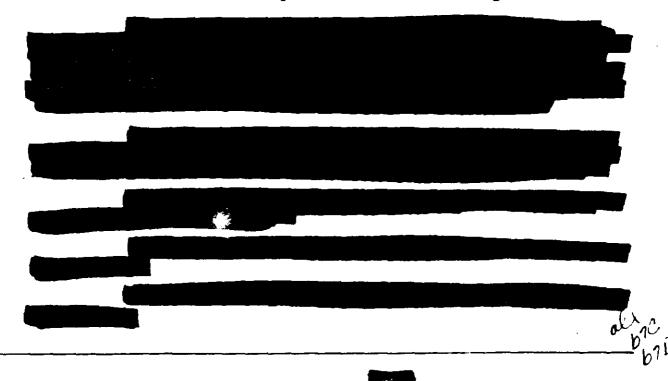
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#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mrs. MINNIE HERRING, wife of the Jailer, Neshoba 

She advised that she assists her husband in the handling of inmates and other duties at the jail since her husband is not in good health. She advised that their records reflected that on June 21, 1964, JAMES CHANEY, ANDREW GOODMAN, and MICHAEL SCHWERNER had been arrested at Philadelphia. CHANEY was charged with speeding and the other two were held for investigation.

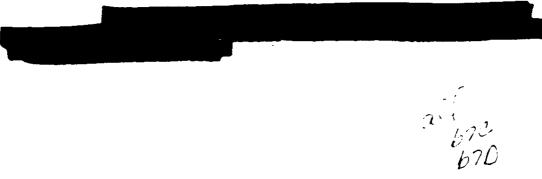
She said she recalled that at about 10:30 p.m., June 21, 1964, Deputy CECIL PRICE came to the jail and said he had been in touch with WARREN who suggested a fine of \$20.00 for CHANEY. She advised that the three were then released and departed in a station wagon.



On	6/23/64	Philadelphia,	Mississippi File	# 44-2227
	SA	9.1	nd 670 subDate	
Ьу	SA		Sab Date	dictated <u>6/24/64</u>

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A. ...

Date July 3, 1964

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A THE WAR WIND TO A STREET WHEN THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

Mrs. MINNIE LEE HERRING was contacted at the Neshoba County Jail, 422 Myrtle Street. She and her husband, Mr. HORACE VIRGIL MILTON HERRING, are jailers and reside in the jail building. She advised as follows:

the arrest of the three COFO workers. She recalls that Deputy Sheriff PRICE brought the three COFO workers, one Negro and two white males, into the jail He advised Mrs. HERRING that CHANEY had been arrested for speeding and that the other two boys were being held for investigation only. PRICE did not say for what they were being investigated. PRICE was alone at this time.

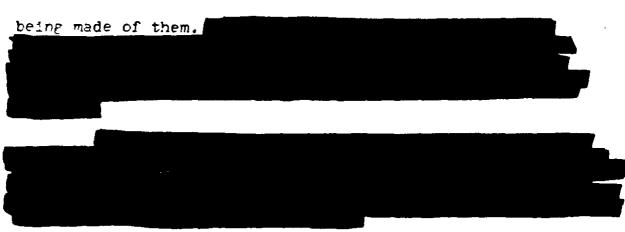
Normally, car keys belonging to prisoners of the observing sheriff's office are turned over to her. Occasionally, they ware left with the police department. In this instance, she did not receive any car keys and she recalls no mention

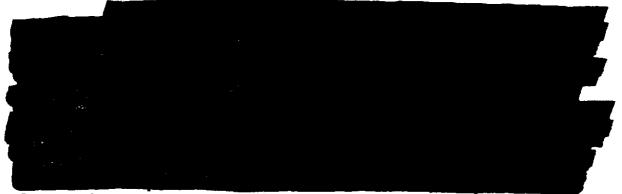
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NO 44-2227





Deputy PRICE returned to the jail sometime after 10:00 p.m. and stated that he had contacted Justice of the Peace WARREN and that he had set the bond at \$20. When advised of the bond, CHANEY shouted over and asked the two white prisoners if they had \$20. The dark haired boy looked through his wallet and advised that he did. The cash bond was paid at about 10:30 p.m., the three prisoners were released and left the jail.

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NO 44-2227

March 22 Sept. 1 March 1

21, 1964, at about 11:00 p.m. and at approximately 11:45 p.m. brought in two white prisoners named RICHARD COWANS and JIMMY DOMMICK, who they had arrested for trespassing. Shortly thereafter, she said HUEL SULLIVAN was arrested for being drunk and disorderly by

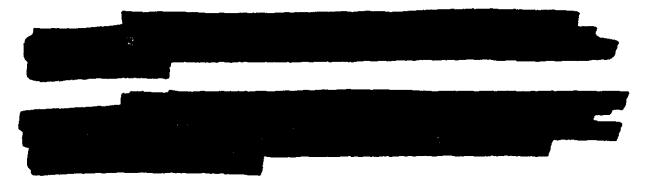
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The state of the s

August 6, 1964

MINNIE POSEY HERRING, wife of the jailer of Neshoba County Jail, was re-interviewed and advised that she had furnished all the information she knew concerning the circumstances surrounding the missing civil rights workers who were lodged in the Neshoba County Jail on June 21, 1964.



8/3/64	Philadelphia, Mississippi	File #	44-1
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Date \_\_August 27, 1964

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recalls seeing MICHAEL HENRY SCHWERNER, ANDREW GOODMAN, and JAMES EARL CHANEY at this time as all three were incarcerated in the jail. He did not converse with any of them and did not see them again.



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On 8/26/64 Philadelphia, Miss. File # JN 44-1

SA SA mjh

Date dictated 8/27/64

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two white males and a Negro were jailed. He knows this for the reason that he observed two white males and a Negro walking around the side of the building and he was later informed that the law had locked them up.

viewed a wanted flyer dated June 29, 1964, regarding ANDPEW GOODMAN, JAMES EARL CHANEY, and MICHAEL HENRY SCHWERNER with descriptive data of each and stated that he was unable to identify the above three victims as the persons he observed at the Philadelphia jail on the afternoon of June 21, 1964.

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On 7/6/64 atat		File # _NO 44-22	27
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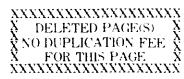
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NO 44-2227

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railed two whites and a colored boy.

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1	•				Date June 30, 1964
		urnished th	e following i	nformation	•
WA	A	t approxima	tely 11:45 p.	m. or June iff Lawren	
_	t	pon arrival	at the above	isil	placed in a cell with
		F. 70			
	tant car			did no	t see the victims in
mar	June 21,	n at the ab	s in instant the fact that ed in idle ta ove jail and	lk that tw had been r	roximately 3:00 and 4:00
			as returning Philadelphia,		ountry on Mississippi pi.
22			tely one-half	mile from	the center of Philadelph
		and direct	ly across the	street fr	om a church, he observed
				. (	
			ly across the		ile # NO 44-2227

NO 44-2227 2

two white men and one Negro man fixing a tire on a car. He also observed that Deputy Sheriff PRICE was standing near this car and apparently talking to or observing the individuals change the tire. He said that he did not stop to talk with the above individuals and that is the only information he possesses relative to any incident that might have occurred at that time.

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-63)

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3

Date July 4, 1964

Midnight
and arrested
Jail.

at approximately 12:00

and took him to the Philadelphia

John D

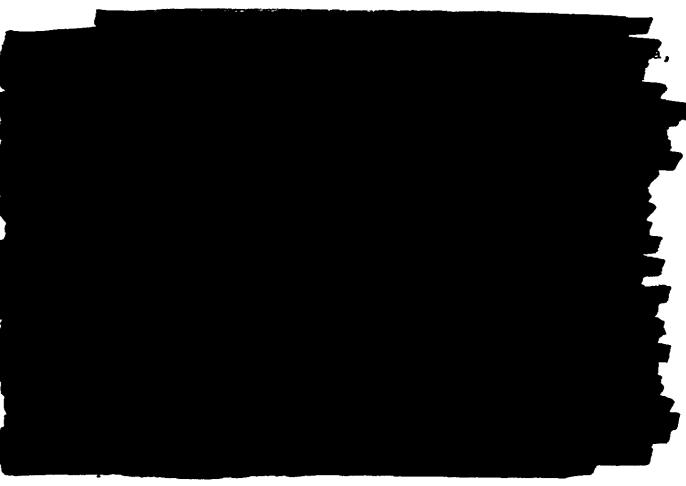
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	7/4/64	Philadelphia, Mississip	pi	NO	44-2227	
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Date July '2, 1964

and furnished the following information:



Jail and upon arrival at the jail saw Sheriff RAINEY and Justice of the Peace WAFREN in the jail building.

the time was approximately 10:30 P. M.

It was no earlier than 10:30 P. M.

On	7/1/64	at Philadelphi	a, Miss. File #	NO 44-2227	
by	SA	[cq]		ictated 7/2/64	

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NO 44-2227

Upon arrival at the jail, the only white prisoner in jail was

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		FEDERAL BUREA	U OF INVESTIGA	ATION		
ר	÷					
<b>=</b>	•			Date	uly 2, 1964	
form	ished the fo	llowing informat:	ion:			
1 (6.11	Ighe I the It	TIOWEIG ENOTHER.				
		were arrested	by Deputy Sl	neriff PR	ICE and	
Cons Depa	table LIVING rtmant offic	STON and an unkneer.	own Philadelj aken to the l	phia city Neshoba C	Police ounty Jail,	ı
4	eximately 10		arrived a		il at .	
and	Justice of t	he Peace WARREN:				,
arre	the colveth	er white prisone:	r in Philade	lphia at	that time.	
H CAL	che cirig con	er wilde present		<b></b>	•	
						<u> </u>
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	7 /2 /6 h		Miles	310	lili_2227	
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DELIAL BUKEAL OF INVESTIGATIO

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June 29, 1964

Sunday, June 21, 1964, sometime in the afternoon before dark he recalls seeing two white men and one Negro man in the Neshoba County Jail.

two white men were placed in a fell together and the Negro man was placed in a separate cell, with another Negro man.

cannot recall the exact time these men were placed in the above jail does not recall having seen them leave the above jail on the night of June 21, 1964.

did not talk to any of the above individuals and does not recall the identity of any of the other inmates of the jail who did talk to them.

Photographs of CHANEY SCHWERNER, and GOODMAN were exhibited to the saw at the Neshoba County Jail on the evening of June 21, 1964.

1 pgo

On	6/26/64	Philadelphia,	Mississippi NO	44-2227
•	SA SA	and mem	Date dictated	6/28/64

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, 202, 102, 102, 102, 102, 102, 102, 102
June 29, 1964 Date
recalls that on Sunday, June 21, 1964, a Negro male was placed in the cell with
this person was placed in the cell it was sometime prior to darkness.
did not talk with this individual to any extent and does not recall his name; however, this person told him that he had been arrested while fixing a flat tire on his automobile.
the jail until sometime after darkness, exact time he cannot recall, and was then released when he paid his fine.
examined a photograph of victim CHANEY and stated that this photograph was identical with the person who was in the cell with did not see anyone who had been placed in the jail with CHANEY and that he did not talk
with CHANEY to any extent and that the only thing CHANEY told him was that he, CHANEY, was going home upon his release from the Neshoba County Jail. He said that CHANEY did not tell him where home was or how he intended going there.
E E P

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Date July 4, 1964

approximately 5 P. M. a colored boy was placed in the cell

was shown a photograph of JAMAS CHANNY and said
it was identical with the boy who was placed in the cell

He said he understood OMANTY was accessful with some white boys who
were in another section of the jail.

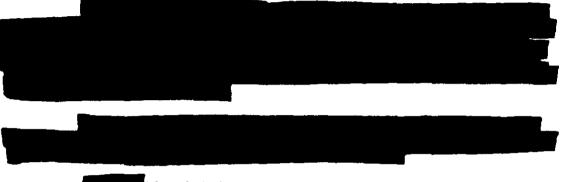
In the jail until approximately 10 P. M., most of the time of which
he spent sleeping. At approximately 10 P. M. somehody told him that
he could be released upon payment of \$20 bond. CHANEY shouted
across to the other side and asked one of the white boys if they had
\$20. The white boy replied that he did, and CHANEY was released.
He saw nothing of him after that time end has been nothing concerning
his whereabouts. He was unable to formish any further information
on the matter.

On	7/1/61	at Neshoba County, Miss.	File # <u>NO 44-0227</u>	
bv .	Så*		<b>B</b> 7C	
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Date June 30, 1964

1 •

furnished the following information:



identified photographs of victims SCHWERNER, GOODMAN, and CHANEY as individuals he had seen in the Neshoba County Jail between approximately 3.00 and 7:00 p.m. on Sunday afternoon. Victims SCHWERNER and GOODMAN were placed in the same cell and that the Negro who was arrested with them, referring to victim CHANEY, was placed in another cell which was occupied by

he recalled that, when the artesting officer brought these individuals into the jail and before GOODMAN and SCHWENER were placed in his cell, there had been some "loud talk" apparently between the officer and victims but he was unable to hear the conversation.

when they were brought into the cellblock, he heard the arresting officer tell the jailer "look these two up in the same cell with this Negro." the jailer informed the arresting officer that he could not place the Negro prisoner with the white boys and placed the Negro in a cell occupied by another Negro prisoner.

At approximately 3:30 to 3:45 p.m., be recalled victim SCHWERNER asked the jailer if he, SCHWERNER, could make a telephone call to Meridian, Mississippi, explaining that his wife was located in Meridian and that she was expecting him and would be "uneasy" if he did not return to

On 6/29/64 at File # NO 44=2227

SAB

by :eeb 670 Date dictated 6/29/64

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NO 44-2227

Meridian. The jailer told him that he could not let him out of the cell to make a call but that he could place the call for him if the cell could be made collect. SCHWERNER declined the jailer's offer and to his knowledge never placed the call. neither SCHWERNER or GOODMAN made much conversation during the afternoon but he did recall SCHWEFNER and GOODMAN indicating that they were living in Meridian and working there for some place which they referred to by initials which he could not recall.

around 4 00 p.m., or shortly after, SCHWENNER asked the Negro that was brought in with him, "Have they talked to you yet?" the Negro answered, "No" and asked SCHWENNER, "What do you want to tell them?" SCHWENNER replied either, "Itall them we were at the church or either coming from the church."

the victime, referring to GOODMAN and SCHWERNER, appeared to to calm and collected and apparently anticipated being in jail for several days. They mentioned something about they greeced they would be in jail until court was held which he told them he had heard was generally on Wednesday.

and CODEMAN, what they had been arrested for and that SCHWERNER said they did not know yet but were being "held for investigation."

SCHWERNER said that they were arrested by Highway Patrolmen and a Sheriff or Teputy Sheriff.

SCHWERNER mentioned that they were driving a station wagon when arrested and that the arresting officers had brought the station wagon to the jail.

he believed victim GOODMAN made some remark about their repairing a flat tire on the road at the time of their arrest but that GOODMAN was "grinning" when he made the remark suspected that they must have been doing something else.

wictim SCHWERNER did most of the talking and was apparently the only one that had any money. Recalled some remark by the Negro boy who was arrested with them indicating that he only had 45 cents. One time during the afternoon SCHWERNER ran out of cigarettes and had asked the jailer if he could buy some cigarettes with some money in his wallet. The jailer said he could but later returned and said that the men who had arrested him separently had taken his wallet, claiming it was not in the jail.



NO 44-2227

dies not believe any of the three victims had a watch, ring, or other jewelry on their persons in the cells. Particularly results that they had asked the mailer for the time on one or two occasions.

none of the victime mentioned any background other than SCHMERNER making a remark to the jailer about having a New York Driver's license and that they never mentioned why they were in the Philadelphia area.

recalled the following dress for the victims:

#### SCHWEFNER

Blue dungaree shirt and faded blue dungaree trousers and possibly black buckle-type boots. believed that SCHWERNER was wearing some sort of dark blue cap similar to a baseball cap, and that SCHWERNER was waring a beard or goatee.

#### COOPMAN

Khaki short-eleeved shirt and black dungaree trousers and black leather slippers with a pointed toe. COOMAN was reasonably clean-shaven.

#### C HAME Y

Black pants and black leather slippers similar to the ones worn by GOODMAN.

neither SCHWERNER nor GOODMAN made any remarks indicating that they had had any trouble with the arresting officers and other than giving the impression that they would be in jail for several days, they were calm and collected.

did not realize who the individuals occupying the cell with him were until he saw the newspaper accounts of the missing civil rights workers.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date July 17, 1964

7

City Police Officers

about 8:30 p.m. on June

21, 1964

took him to jail and he was placed in a cell with a Negro who said he was from Meridian, Mississippi. is quite certain now that this individual was JAMES CHANEY, one of the missing individuals.

It was somewhat dark in the cell and he could not recall how CHANEY was dressed.

on June 21, 1964, Deputy Sheriff PRICE came to the jail and into the cell block.

individual before and has not observed him since.

PRICE then told CHANEY, "If you boys got \$20, you can get out". At this time, CHANEY asked a white prisoner if he had \$20 and the white prisoner said "yes". Deputy PRICE let CHANEY out of the cell, however, could not see the two white boys who reportedly were released at the same

or heard at the jail at this time.

$c_0 = \frac{7/137}{2} = at =$	Philadelphia, Miss.	File # <u>NO 44-2227</u>	
by	and 672	Date dictated 7/16/64	

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NO 44-2227

did not see the Justice of the Peace at the jail anytime after he was are

would contact the FBI should he learn of any information of value in this matter.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6/30/64

Date dictated 6/26/6

Date 1

JAMES CHANEY, a Negro male, MICHAEL SCHWERNER, a white male, and ANDREW GOODMAN, a white male, were arrested by Deputy Sheriff CECIL PRICE on the afternoon of June 21, 1964, CHANEY for speeding 70 miles per hour in a 30 mile per hour zone, SCHWERNER and GOODMAN for investigation. the three were released from the Neshoba County Jail

at about 10 p.m., June 21, 1964, after CHANEY paid a cash bond of \$20 for the speeding charge. understanding the three had advised they were leaving Philadelphia for Meridian, Mississippi,

New 6/22/64 Meridian, Mississippi File # Orleans 44-22 0n 168 mjh $b^{\gamma_\omega}$ 

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NO 44-2227

does not know the description of the vehicle the three were driving; however, it appears from the information in his possession they were driving a "wagon" bearing Hinds County, Mississippi, license. three were definitely not in custody of the Sheriff's Office or the Neshoba County Jail at that time. was advised concerning the missing status of CHANEY, SCHWERNER and GOODMAN and he said he had already received numerous inquiries from the press and other sources concerning the possible whereabouts of the three.

the description of the car driven by JAMES
CHANEY on the evening of June 21, 1964, was a 1964 Ford station
wagon, blue in color, Mississippi License H-25503, which vehicle
is registered to the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Hinds
County, Mississippi.
had not seen or heard anything concerning the whereabouts of CHANEY,
SCHWERNER and GOODMAN since they were released from Neshoba County
Jail approximately 10 p.m., June 21, 1964.

6 67°

V. WITNESSES TO THE ABDUCTION AND MURDER OF THREE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date	11/24/64	

1

The following is a signed statement which was furnished by HORACE DOYLE BARNETTE on November 20, 1964:

"Springhill, La\_ November 20, 1964

"I presently reside at Cullen, La. I am 26 years old and was born on September 11, 1938, at Plaindealing, La.

"On June 21. 1964 about 8:00 P.M., I was having supper at house, Meridian, Mississippi. called on the telephone and told that the klan had a job and wanted to know if and I could go. asked me if I could go and we went to Meridian, Miss. We did not know what the job was.

On	11,	/20/64	at	Spring	hill,	Louisiana	File#	JN	44-1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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by					;bjm		Date_dicte	_betc	11/23/64	

"Upon arriving at we were met by Jim Jordan and

told us that three civil rights workers were in jail in Philadelphia, Miss., and that these three civil rights workers were going to be released from jail and that we were going to catch them and give them a whipping. We were given brown cloth gloves

and we drove to Philadelphia. and and left before we did and we were told that we would meet him there.

"When we arrived in Philadelphia, about 9:30 P.M., we met and wait for someone to tell us when the three civil rights workers were being released from jail.

"While we were talking, stated that 'we have a place to bury them, and a man to run the dozer to cover them up.' This was the first time I realized that the three civil rights workers were to be killed.

"About 5 or 10 minutes after we parked a came to the car and said that 'they are going toward Meridian on Highway 19. We proceeded out Highway 19 and caught up to a

de la

Mississippi State Patrol Car, who pulled into a store on the left hand side of the road. We pulled along side of the Patrol car and then another car from pulled in between us. I was driving a 1957 Ford, 4 door, 2 tone blue bearing Louisiana license.

then drove away and we followed.

I then drove fast and caught up to the car that the three civil rights workers were in, pulled over to the side of the road and stopped. About a minute or 2 later, came along and stopped on the pavement beside my car. Jordan asked him who was going to stop them and said that he would and we followed. The Civil Rights workers turned off Highway 19 on to a side road and drove about a couple of miles before

them to get out and get into his car.

"At the junction of Highway 19 and where we turned off, I had let out of the car to signal the fellows in the Philadelphia car. We then turned around and proceeded back toward Philadelphia. The first car to start back was and he had Jim Jordan in the front seat with him and the three civil rights worker in the back seat. I followed next and picked up the light at the junction of Highway 19. I drove the 1963 Ford, belonging to the Civil Rights Workers.

"When we came to car and pulled over to the left side of the Highway and stopped in front of car. I stopped behind it.

and and the other men from Philadelphia got into the 1963 Ford and rode with I do not know how many men were from then started first and I pulled in behind him and driving the 1963 Ford came last.

"I followed down Highway 19 and he turned left on to a gravel road. About a mile up the road he stopped and and I stopped behind him, with about a car length between each car. Before I could get out of the car are ran past my car to car, opened the left rear door, pulled Schwerner out of the car, spun him around so that Schwerner was standing on the left side of the road, with his back to the ditch and said 'Are you that nigger lover' and Schwerner said 'Sir, I know just how you feel.' The had a pistol in his right hand, then shot Schwerner.

Goodman, took him to the left side of the road with Goodman facing the road, and shot Goodman.

"When shot Schwerner, had his hand on Schwerner's shoulder. When shot Goodman, was standing within reach of him.

"Schwerner fell to the left so that he was laying along side the road. Goodman spun around and fell back toward the bank in back.

"At this time Jim Jordan said 'save one for me.' He then got out of car and got Chaney out. I remember Chaney backing up, facing the road, and standing on the bank on the other side of the ditch and Jordan stood in the middle of the road and shot him. I do not remember how many times Jordan shot. Jordan then said 'You didn't leave me anything but a niggar, but at least I killed me a niggar.'

"The three civil rights workers were then put into the back of their 1963 Ford wagon. I do not know who put the bodies in the car, but I only put Chaney's foot inside the car.

then got into his car and drove back toward Highway 19. and Jordan then got into the 1963 Ford and started up the road.

and another person who I do not know the name of got into my car and we followed. I do not know the roads we took, but went through the outskirts of Philadelphia and to the Dam site

"When we arrived at the Dam site someone said that the operator was not there and and I went in my car to find him. We drove out to a paved road and about a mile down the road

8 600 C

we saw a parked on the left side of the road. told me to stop and we backed up to this car. 2 other men were in the car. said that they were already down there and said to follow them. I followed the back toward the Dam site, taking a different road, until the said 'it is just a little stopped. ways over there, and and the operator walked the rest of the way. and I then followed and the other man back

"We were there about 30 minutes when the other fellows came from the dam site in the 1963 Ford.

got a glass gallon jug and filled it with gasoline to be used to burn the 1963 Ford car owned by the three civil rights workers.

It was then about 1:00 to 1:30 in the morning.

got into my car and we drove back toward Philadelphia. When we got to Philadelphia a stopped us and we got out.

who told us which way the civil rights workers were leaving town, got out of the

"We talked for 2 or 3 minutes and then someone said that we better not talk about this and said 'I'll kill anyone who talks, even if it was my own brother.

"We then got back into my car and drove back to Meridian and passed car which was still parked along side the road. We did not stop and there was one or two men standing by car. We then kept going to Meridian. I took home, left Jordan and at took home and when home myself.

"I have read the above Statement, consisting of this an\_ 9 other pages and they are true an\_ correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have signed my initials to the bottom of the first 9 pages and initial\_ mistakes. No force\_ threats or promises were made to induce me to make this statement

"/s/Horace Doyle Barnette

<sup>&</sup>quot;Witnessed:

<sup>&</sup>quot;/s/Henry Rask, Special Agent, F. B. I. Nov\_ 20, 1964.

<sup>&</sup>quot;/s/James A. Wooten, Sp. Agent, FBI, New Orleans, La., 11-20-64."



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# ( EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION)

<u> </u>		Date 11/24/64
owned by DOYLE	BARNETTE, was viewed	Special
the car was two with the light	blue being so light :	both noted and light blue in color in color it could appear wing items concerning the
Body Number 58B code number 22B 115G350. The 1 the license pla directly under a 1964 Louisian	, Color Number CF2, '2418A, bearing 1964-6 icense plate was on the holder had the narthe license. On the a Vehicle Inspection t lower windshield was	ication Number D7DT172381, Frim Number AR, production 55 Louisiana license number the rear of the car only and me "LEON BLAKEY, ATLANTA," left lower windshield appead ticker Number 53214A, as a 1963 Louisiana Inspect-
on the right fr The hood orname of a silver dol window glass in	ont fender and one or nt was a small round lar with the word "Fo the right rear wind	ad twin mirrors, one mounted the left front fender. chrome piece about the size ord" on the front. The ow was cracked. Each car the top of the window glass
Color p	hotographs were made	of the car by Special Agent
11/22/64 of		File # NO 44-2227
SA's	and blo	Date dictated <u>11/22/64</u>

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#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 23, 1964

1

Louisiana, furnished the following information:

HORACE DOYLE

BARNETTE traded in a 1957 Ford, two-door sedan, two tone blue in color, Identification No. D7D1172381, bearing 1964-65 Louisiana License No. 115G350, on a 1963 Ford, four-door sedan, color beige, Serial No. 3A62C140822.

The 1957 Ford was subsequently sold to Louisiana.

On 11/	20/64	at Table	Louisiana	File#		
SAs		and			11/23/64	
by			mtl	Date dictated	11/23/04	

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Photo of 1957 Ford Fairlane 500 sedan, four door, Vehicle Identification Number D7DT172381.

FD-302 (Rev. 16-11-63)

	-	FEDERAL BUREAU OF	INVESTIGATION		
	•		Date	10/14/64	
	ı				
	agents. have to m be used a right to advised i	JAMES EDWARD JORDAN, pi, was advised of the SA ake any statement, the gainst him in a court counsel before making f he could not obtain ounsel for him.	advised JORDAN to any statement of law and that a statement. He	that he did not he made could he had the was further	t
		JORDAN stated that he B. L. NE, JAMES T. HARRIS, dian, Mississippi, JORDAN also stated th	AKIN, EARL AKIN, OLIVE	R WARNER, all	
	JORDAN st	ounty, Philadelphia, M	ississippi, er person ne was	anquainted	
	WITH IN NO	eshoba County was a ma	n ne knew as "PH	EACHER" KILLEY	
On_	10/13/64 a	Gulfport, Mississipp	JN 4 1 File # <u>JN 1</u>		ω <sub>β</sub> η —
by _	SA SA	& b1- : b.jm	Date dictated	10/14/64	

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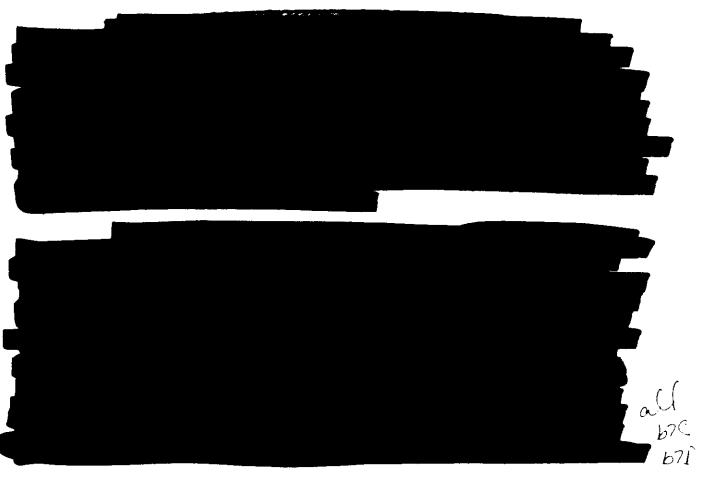
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#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date \_\_ Ostober 23, 1964

1

JAMES E. JORDAN was made aware of the identity of the interviewing Agent as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was advised that he did not have to furnish any information, that any information he did furnish could be used against him in a court of law. No threats or promises were made to JORDAN to get him to furnish any information, and he was advised that he had a right to talk with a lawyer of his own choosing or anyone else before furnishing any information.



On	10/20/64 at Colfport, Mississippi	IN 157-345 IN 44-1 	
by	SA Yesp bac	Date dictated10/21/64	

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

•		Date	10/29/64
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JAMES EDWARD JORDAN	l was inter	viewed 🗖	
		Gulfpo	
Mississippi. JORDAN was advi			
interviewing agent and was ad			that he
did not have to furnish any i he did furnish could be used			
and that he had the right to	-		
choosing before making any st			<u>-</u>
of reward or duress were made	JORDAN to	get him	to furnish
any information.			
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
admit that he was a Klansman	in Laudord	ale Court	He did
and associated with a number			
area.			
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			157-1105
10/23/64 of Onlfport, Missis	sinni		157-343 44-1
10/25/04 of Miliport, Missis	SIPPL	File#	<u> </u>
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SA! :bjn	1	Date dictated	10/26/64



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FD 302 (Rev 10-11-63;

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dote 11/2/64

1

#### JAMES EDWARD JORDAN was interviewed

Mississippi. JORDAN was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and was advised by this agent that he did not have to furnish any information, that any information he did furnish could be used against him in a court of law and that he had the right to an attorney of his own choosing before furnishing any information. No threats or promises of reward or duress were made JORDAN to get him to furnish any information.

He stated that on

June 21, 1964,
his wife was employed at the Longhorn Drive-In,
Tom Bailey Drive, Meridian, Mississippi. JORDAN stated
that at about 9:00 PM on this date he went to the Longhorn
Drive-In where he picked up his wife,

JN 157-1105 JN 157-343

On 10/28/64 of Gulfport, Mississippi File# JN 44-1

by SA Date dictated 10/29/64

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JN 157-1105 JN 157-343 JN 44-1

the three civil rights workers were released from jail and that several persons were in the vicinity of the jail when they were released. He stated that the workers in their station wagon were chased south on Highway 19 out of Philadelphia by several cars,

JORDAN stated that during the above chase, a 1958 red and white Chevrolet developed mechanical trouble and was abandoned on Highway 19.

JOPDAN indicated that according to the story he heard, "PREACHER" EDGAR RAY KILLEN from Philadelphia came to Meridian on June 21, 1964 and arranged for several persons to go to Philadelphia to intercept the civil rights workers. JORDAN indicated that there were four people in a car that went to DICK WARNER's grocery store in Meridian where some gloves were obtained.

JORDAN then indicated that there were four men that went from Meridian to Philadelphia for the purpose of intercepting the civil rights

JN 157-1105 JN 157-343 JN 44-1

workers.

workers

JOPDAN indicated

the civil rights

were overtaken and stopped. He indicated that there were two automobiles in the chase at this time and that the three civil rights workers were taken out of the station wagon and placed into one of these automobiles.

indicated that the bodies of the civil rights workers were covered up by a bulldozer



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#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date\_\_\_\_11/9/64

1

The following is a signed statement furnished by JAMES E. JORDAN on November 5, 1964:

"November 5, 1964 Gulfport, Mississippi

"I, James E. Jordan, make the following free and voluntary statement to and who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Special Agent advised me that I did not have to make any statement, that any statement I made could be used against me in a court of law and further, that I have a right to counsel before making a statement. I have consulted counsel concerning this matter and still choose to make the following voluntary statement which is not made under any threat, duress or promise.



"At about 6:30 PM on June 21, 1964, I was at the Longhorn Drive-In, Tom Bailey Drive, Meridian, Mississippi, in the company of Pete Harris, Frank Herndon and several others. 'Preacher' Edgar Ray Killen from Philadelphia came to the Longhorn along with Jerry Sharp and a second individual believed to be Jimmy Lee Townsend. They were

on 11/5,6/64 or Gul	fport, Mississippi	File# <u>JN</u>	44-1
SA	b10		
bySA	:bjm	Date dictated	11/7/64



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FBI DOJ



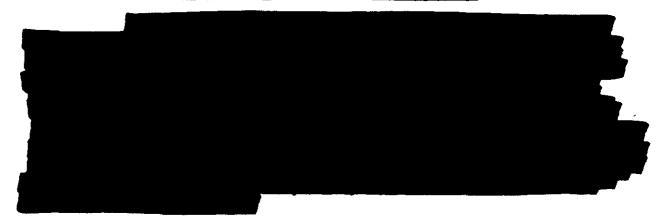
DOYLE's car had a license plate on it when parked at Akin's Trailer Courts in Meridian which was removed prior to going to Philadelphia. JORDAN advised that while parked at BURRAGE's garage just prior to returning to Philadelphia and Meridian, Mississippi, DOYLE put his car plate back on.



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there were two additional workers with him. KILLEN indicated that the civil rights workers had been in Neshoba County investigating a church burning that had occurred there.



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JORDAN advised that prior to going to get WAYNE ROBERTS, KILLEN had told him that the group would meet at Akin's Mobile Homes, Tom Bailey Drive, Meridian, Mississippi. JORDAN said that after picking up WAYNE ROBERTS, they drove to Akin's Mobile Homes

KILLEN also stated they would need gloves

Jan both

JORDAN stated that one day HERNDON pointed MICHAEL SCHWERNER out to him on Fifth Street in Meridian, Mississippi

JORDAN was questioned for details regarding the identity of persons at the Longhorn Drive-In on June 21. 1964 when "PREACHER" EDGAR RAY KILLEN contacted FRANK HERNDON and advised that PETE HARRIS, HERNDON, KILLEN, SHARP, and an individual believed to be JIMMY LEE TOWNSEND were the only ones present who were connected with the Klan and had anything to do with the conversation pertaining to the alleged beating arranged by "PREACHER" KILLEN.

In addition to the conversation pertaining to Reverend KILLEN contained in the above signed statement, JORDAN stated that PETE HARRIS telephonically contacted from a pay phone

while FRANK HERNDON telephonically

contacted from the phone

JORDAN advised that during his conversation with FRANK HERNDON and "PREACHER" KILLEN at the Longhorn Drive-In, KILLEN identified one of the civil rights workers that was being held in jail as MICHAEL SCHWERNER and indicated that

Posey got out and talked to the officers and then got back in the car.

We drove back to Maridian where everyone returned home.



"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of this page & 15 others and declare that same is entirely true.

"/s/James E. Cordar.

"Witness:

"/s/ Special Agent FEI, Jackson, Miss. 11/5/64. hyc.

"/s/ Special Agent F3I, New Orleans, La. 11/5/64." [77]

On November 6, 1964, JORDAN was reinterviewed regarding additional details and asked questions regarding specific events as related in above signed statement. At the cutset of this interview, JORDAN was again advised of his rights as set out in above signed statement.

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Snowden went down to see what it was and I asked, 'What is it?' Snowden said 'nothing. The operator

"About this time we heard a noise similar to a tractor and assumed it was one of the two bulldozers which we had previously seen near the dam. The tractor ran approximately 15 minutes then stopped.

asked if the station wagon

was Fosey replied, 'No, Herman will take it to Alabama where it will be burned.'

All of the men got in Doyle's car and drove to the garage of Olen Burrage where Wayne and Sharp were standing talking.

Doyle's license plates back on the car which had been previously removed before driving to Fhiladelphia.

got into Doyle's car and proceeded down the main street of Fhiladelphia where a police vehicle containing the same policeman who had previously contacted us and Price drove up behind Doyle's car blinking his lights.

The rest of us got into Barnett's car with Doyle at the wheel and followed Fosey. We traveled on gravel roads to the cutskirts of Philadelphia, Mississippi

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Posey turned left onto a dirt road and stopped immediately at a gap in the fence which was constructed of light posts and barbed wire.

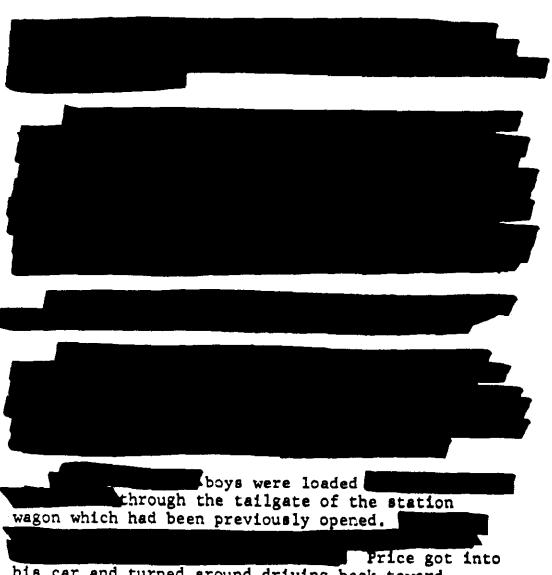


said, 'Someone go and get the operator.'

"Sharp, Loyle left in Doyle's car to get the operator.

Snowden and I proceeded up this dirt road and took a position near a gap in a row of trees

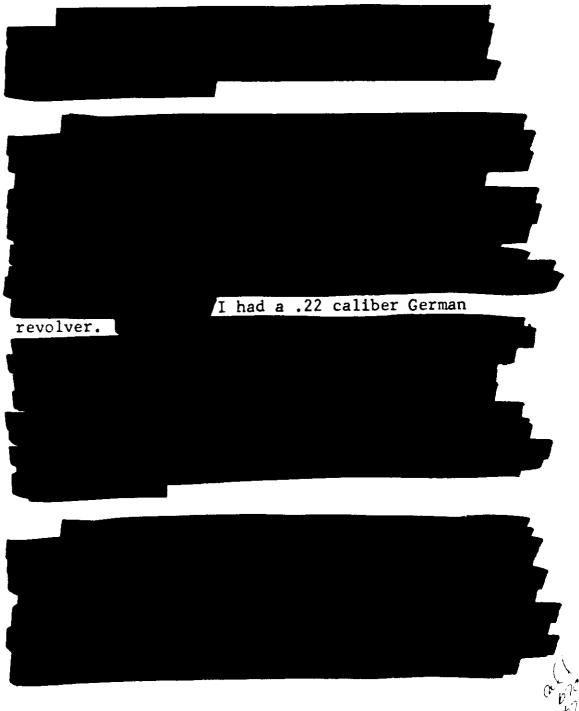
"Everyone waited approximately 20 to 30 minutes then a whistle was heard which came from our right when facing the dam and to the north of the dam site.



( )

his car and turned around driving back toward Mississippi State Highway 19.

"Posey got into the station wagon and Posey said, Everyone follow me, "Posey



 $\langle \hat{\cdot} \rangle$ 

all vehicles turned around and drove to Highway 19 and proceeded to where Posey's red and white Chevrolet was parked.

"Price proceeded north on Highway 19 to a gravel road where he turned west. At this point there is a wooden frame house on the left side of this gravel road and there is a red brick house on the east side of Highway 19 where Price turned off.

"Frice's car, the civil rights workers' station wagon and the 1959 Ford all turned off onto this road.



"During the 15 or 20 minute period I waited at this intersection, I heard the cars stop, the motors stop running and car doors shut. I could not hear any conversation but could make out muffled voices. I then proceeded toward the cars. Approximately 200 to 300 yards from the vehicles, a volley of shots, approximately six or seven in number, were heard

"Billy Posey, who was driving the 1955 or 1956 red and white Chevrolet, pulled up alongside of this car and the group in the 1959 Ford pulled in back of Posey's car. Posey talked to the officers in the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol car and at this point, Deputy Sheriff Cecil Price drove up in his 1956 blue Chevrolet alone and parked next to Posey's car. The Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol car turned around and headed back toward Philadelphia. Posey got out of his car and talked with Price and shortly thereafter Price took off down Highway 19 in a southerly direction. Posey walked over to the other car and said that Price would catch them and that the group was to follow him.

"Posey drove south on Highway 19 and the group followed.

right side of
Highway 19, Billy Posey's car pulled over to the
right side of the road and Posey said he was having
carburetor trouble and to proceed after Frice's car.
Frice turned west on the road to Union, Mississippi
and the group followed.

Price had the red light on his car on and the station wagon had stopped

Price gct out of his car and walked up to the station wagon on the driver's side and talked to the occupants of the station wagon. The group pulled up behind Price's car and parked. All three civil rights workers got out of the station wagon and got in the rear of Price's car. for one of the group to drive the station wagon and to follow

square and 'Preacher' Killen got out and said that he had been by the jail and that the civil rights workers were still in jail. 'Preacher' Killen got into the car and said that he would show the group where they could go so they could park and watch for the workers when they were released from jail.

'Preacher' Killen took
the group and showed them the jail
showed them where they
could park and see the civil rights workers if they
left town by proceeding north.

'Preacher' Killer said that when he got word which way the civil rights workers were going out of town, the group was to go out on the road and the Mississippi Highway Safety Fatrol would stop them. The group dropped Killer off at the funeral home located about two blocks from the Neshoba County Courthouse and went and parked at the above-mentioned location. They did not wait long until a policeman, white male, elderly and heavy set, drove up and said that the civil rights workers were leaving on Highway 19. The group left their parking place and headed south on Highway 19 out of Philadelphia. When they were on the outskirts of town, Sharp, Billy Posey, Wayne Roberts and the young man believed to be Townsend drove up alongside the group in a 1955 or 1956 red and white Chevrolet and said to follow them.

group followed them

patrol car proceeded out of Philadelphia a short distance and pulled off to the left in front of a Standard Service Station where it stopped.

be obtained from Dick Warner's grocery store located on Grand Avenue, Meridian,

Roberts, Sharp and I went in Sharp's car to Dick Warner's store to see if he had any gloves

()

"Upon arriving at Akin's Mobile Homes, all of the above-mentioned persons were still there. Doyle Barnett, Travis Barnett, Jim Snowden, Jim Aldridge and I got into Doyle Barnett's automobile. Prior to them getting into the car, 'Freacher' Killen said that Wayne Roberts, Sharp, Townsend and himself would go in Sharp's 1959 Chevrolet on to Philadelphia to see if everything was okay. Killen stated that Daputy Sheriff Cecil Price, Neshoba County Sheriff's Office, had arrested the three civil rights workers on a traffic charge and that they could not be held too long. Killen also stated that when the civil rights workers were released, officers of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol would stop them when they left Philadelphia. After they were stopped, then the group mentioned above would take over.

Killen advised the second car that they should meet him on the west side of the courthouse in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

"The above group with Doyle Barrett driving proceeded to Philadelphia and parked on the west side of the Neshoba County Courthouse alongside a pickup truck, black in color, which contained E. G. 'Hop' Barrett Barrett greeted this group and about this time another car came around the

traveling in a 1959 Chevrolet, gray and white in color. Killen called Frank Herndon out to the porch of the Longhorn and talked to him for several minutes. Frank then called me over and asked me if I could make a trip. I said 'yes'. Killen then said that they had three civil rights workers in jail in Philadelphia and that they needed their 'asses tore up'. Killen said that it had to be done in a hurry since they were being held on a minor charge. He further said that they would need four or five men from Lauderdale County to go and that there would be several from Neshoba County. Herndon went to the telephone and started making several calls. Arrangements were made to meet behind B. L. Akin's trailer at Akin's Mobile Homes, Tom Bailey Drive, Meridian, Mississippi. Sharp and I went to the home of Wayne Roberts in Mountain View Village, Meridian, to see if Roberts could go. I went to the front door of Roberts' residence and asked him if he could go on a trip. Roberts answered 'yes' and came out and got into the car. We then proceeded to Akin's Mobile Homes where we met Travis Barnett, Doyle Barnett, Jim Snowden, Jim Aldridge, B. L. Akin, 'Preacher' Killen and Pete Harris. Akin filled Doyle Barnett's car with gas. This car was a 1959 Ford bearing 1964 Louisiana license plate and was blue and white in color and believed to be a four-door model.

Pete Harris is an investigator for the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

gloves could

"I have read the above Statement consisting of this and one other page and it is true.

"/s/James E. Jordan

"Witness:

"/s/ Special Agent FBI Jackson, Mississippi, 11/23/64.

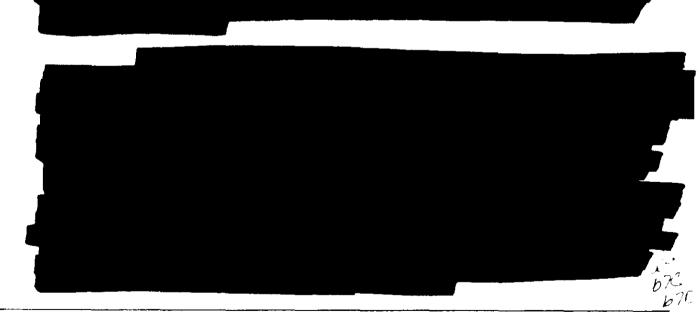
"/s/Special Agent, F. B. I. Atlanta, Georgia 11/23/64" 570

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 25, 1964

JAMES E. JORDAN,
made aware of the identities of the Special Agents
, and
JORDAN that he did not have to furnish any information,
that any information he did furnish could be used against
him in a court of law and further that he had a right to
counsel before making a statement. No threats, duress or
promises were made to JORDAN to induce him to furnish any
information. JORDAN stated that he had consulted counsel
concerning this matter and still chose to furnish the following
information:

JORDAN stated that as best he could recall on the afternoon of June 21, 1964, PREACHER EDGAR RAY KILLEN, accompanied by JERRY SHARP and JIMMY LEE TOWNSEND, came to the Longhorn Drive-In in a 1959 or 1960 gray and white Chevrolet.



On	11/24/64	_ot	File# JN 44-1	
by	SA SA	and 12c	_Date_dictated	11/25/64

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JORDAN advised that when the Meridian group got to Philadelphia and parked beside a black pickup truck, E. G. "HOP" BARNETT was standing near this truck

JORDAN identified a photograph of OTHA NEIL BURKES, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Policeman, as being identical with the officer who notified the Meridian group which way the civil rights workers were leaving the Philadelphia area. He also said that BURKES was identical with the Policeman who was with CECIL RAY PRICE, Neshoba County Deputy Sheriff, and who stopped the Meridian group in Philadelphia, Mississippi, after the burial of the three murdered civil rights workers.

JORDAN stated that after BURKES had notified the Meridian group the direction in which the civil rights workers were traveling, they proceeded south on Highway 19 and were passed by BILLY POSEY in an automobile believed to be a 1955 or 1956 red and white Chevrolet.

pulled off of Highway 19 in front of a
Standard Service Station a short distance south of Philadelphia.
JORDAN stated that the Highway Patrol car pulled in next to the
service station and that POSEY's car drove in beside it and that
DOYLE BARNETTE parked his car directly behind POSEY's automobile.
JORDAN said that POSEY got out of his car and talked with two
officers in the Highway Patrol car. While POSEY was talking
to these officers, Deputy Sheriff CECIL PRICE drove up to the
service station and parked next to POSEY's car.

POSEY finished talking with the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Officers, he walked over and talked with CECIL PRICE at which





time the Highway Patrol Officers made a "U" turn and drove north on Highway 19 toward Philadelphia, Mississippi. JORDAN stated that after POSEY talked to PRICE, PRICE drove south on Highway 19 followed by POSEY and the Meridian group.

JORDAN stated that POSEY's car became disabled and pulled off on the side of the road and that POSEY told them to go ahead and catch up with CECIL PRICE. JORDAN stated that PRICE turned right off of Highway 19

JORDAN advised that when PRICE stopped the civil rights workers station wagon, he went up to the station wagon and got the three civil rights workers out of the station wagon and placed them into his 1956 Chevrolet.

JIM ARLEDGE got into the civil rights workers station wagon and all of the vehicled turned around and proceeded back to Highway 19.

DOYLE BARNETTE came back to the dam in his 1959 Ford and took he, BILLY POSEY and JIM SNOWDEN to a garage believed to be owned by OLEN BURRAGE.



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## SERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 15. 1964

1

JAMES EDWARD JORDAN, reviewed recent photographs of the following persons and readily identified them as persons involved or having knowledge of the murders of the three civil rights workers in Neshoba County on June 21, 1964. 670

B. L. AKIN

EARL B. AKIN

JIMMY ARLEDGE

HORACE DOYLE BARNETTE

TRAVIS MARYN BARNETTE

OLEN L. BURRAGE

JAMES T. HARRIS

FRANK J. HERIDON

TOMMY A. HORNE

PREACHER EDGAR RAY KILLEN

BILLY WAYNE POSEY

CLCIL RAY PRICE

LAWRENCE ANDREW RAINEY

ALTON WAYNE ROBERTS

JERRY SHARPE

JIMMY SNOWDEN

JIMY TOWNSEID OLIVER RICHARD WARNER, JR.

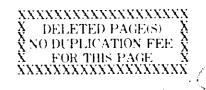
On 12/14/64 of	<u> ၆</u>	् File#_ <b>_Jack</b> £	son 44-1	
SA 8	mel 670	Date dictated	12/15/64	

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date	December	3.	1964

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The following black and white photographs were taken using a Speedgraphic camera and Tri X Pan Kodak film. All pictures were taken with setting at 5.6 at 1/100th of a second:

- 1. Photograph of bridge located on Highway 492 near home.
- 2. Photograph of bridge and surrounding area on Highway 492 near home.
- 3. Photograph of Highway 492 taken in a westerly direction of a pridge and surrounding area in vicinity of home. 676
- 4. Photograph of Highway 492 and surrounding area of the first bridge east of home.
- 5. Photograph of bridge taken in westerly direction on Highway 492 near home of home back
- 6. Photograph of Highway 19 taken in a northerly direction showing access road to alleged murder scene.
- 7. Photograph of access road taken in westerly direction showing Highway 19 in foreground and road proceeding toward alleged murder scene.
- 8. Photograph of alleged murder scene as depicted from top of small hill looking toward Highway 19 in an easterly direction.
- 9. Photograph of alleged murder scene taken in a westerly direction located a short distance off of Highway 19.

On 11/20/64 o	, <u>Philadelphia, Mississi</u>	pp1_File#JN 44-1
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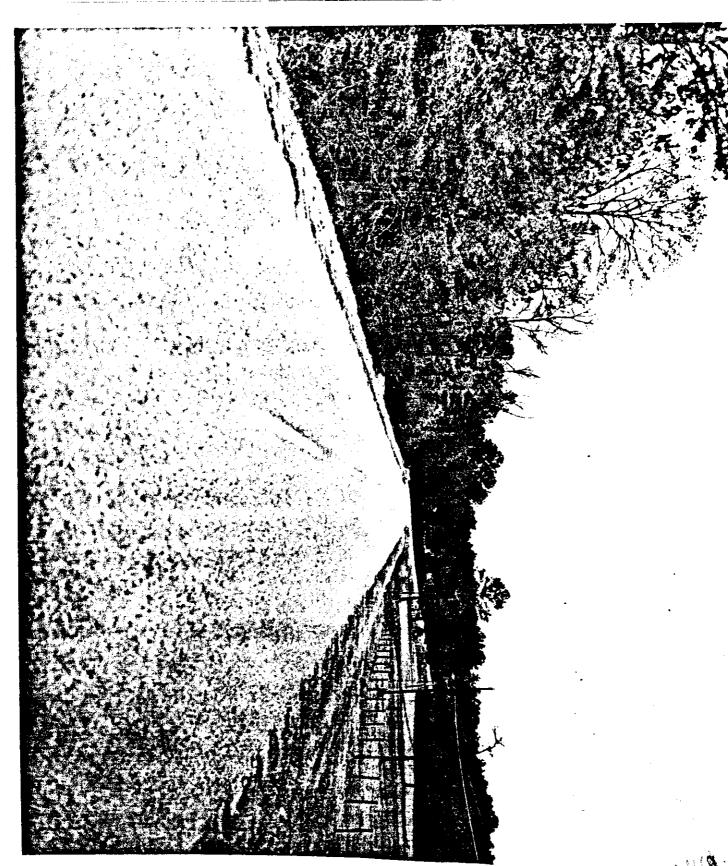
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- 10. Photograph of alleged murder scene taken in a westerly direction toward Highway 19. Photograph taken from top of hill west of murder scene.
- 11. Photograph of alleged murder scene taken from near top of hill in an easterly direction toward Highway 19.



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Photo 1



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Photo 2

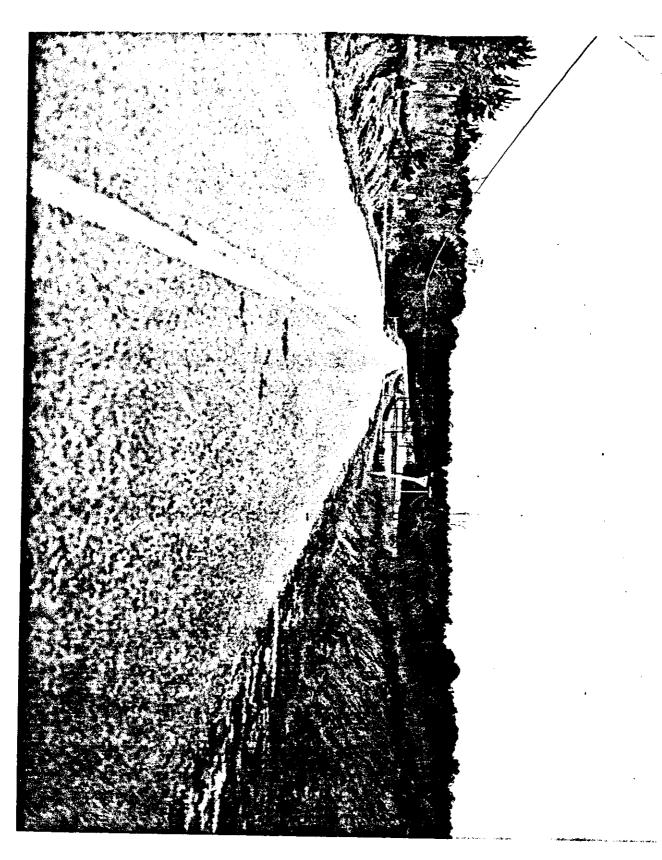




Photo 4

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Photo 6

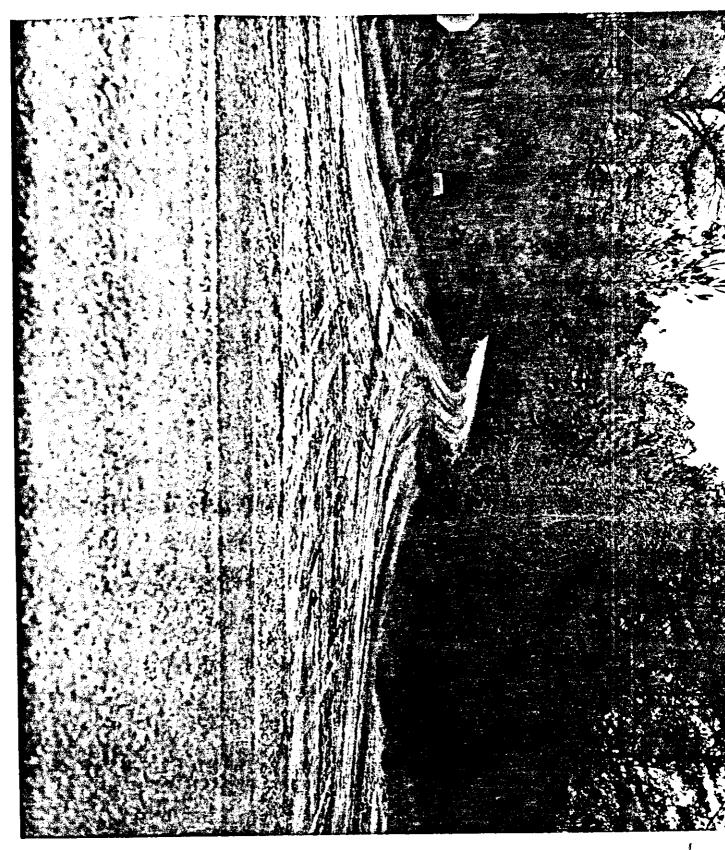




Photo 8



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 1 Mississippi, past the residence of pranance of the victims.

October 2, 1964

The area bordering both sides of the dirt road and the read itself leading west from Highway 19 south of Philadelphia, were examined for a distance of approximately one-quarter of a mile from Highway 19. The tographs of portions of this road were taken at this time. dirt road is the one upon which or near which were heard gunshots fired on the night of June 21, 1964, at about the time of the disar-

In addition, measurements were taken and photographs made to show the location of the dirt road leading past the residence in relation to the road past residence.

is one of the witnesses to the sounds of the gunshots. This second road is south of the road to the intersections of the two roads with Highway 19 being secarated by approximately 150 feet. It leads away from Highway 19 toward the 6.431 .

It was noted that a car approaching Highway 19 on either f these two roads would have to come to within approximately 40 to 30 feet of the highway before an unobstructed view of the other read could be had.

As a result of the examinations and search of the abovementioned road leading past residence and the area bordering this read, nothing of significance was found or noted. Particular erchasis was placed on locating any bullets or bullet marks in trees and abandoned articles of clothing or personal property.

On_	9/26/64	Philadelphia, Miss.	File #	
by _	SA & S.A	mjh	Date dictated	

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#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

August 14, 1964 Date \_ had heard a number of gunshots about 11:00 p.m. on Sunday, June 21. had seen who was doing the shooting but heard a car or truck drive away at about the same time they heard the shots. had thought about the incident a number of times after the bodies of the victims were recovered recently and were wondering if the incident was connected. 8/12/64 JN 44-1 Philadelphia, Miss.

On 8/12/64 at Philadelphia, Miss. File # JN 44-1

SA':

and

by Date dictated 8/13/64

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had not heard the shots and had been

Ci

asleep.

C.F

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

August 13, 1964 Date .

furnished the following information:

hearing some shots fired at approximately 11:00 p.m. on the evening of Sunday, June

21, 1964.

heard a car starting up which appeared to be heading toward Philadelphia after hearing the shots.

shots

wondered whether it might be connected with the disappearance of the victims in this case.

8/12/4 Philadelphia, Mississippi пO

SA and SA

8/13/64

by . 🔲 Date dictated -This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency, it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 14, 1964

1 furnished the following information: at approximately 11:15 p.m. heard a series of quick, short bursts of gunshots estimated heard more than 5 shots and possibly as many as 10 or 12. had no idea as to the type of weapon but the shots were quick and close impression that the pistol or weapon might have been some type of automatic. 8/12/54 JN 44-1 Nestoba County, Miss. ▼ File # \_ SA 13 **b**/C /1**d**o\_ 8/13/64 by \_ \_\_\_\_Date dictated \_\_\_ This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

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and the state of t

IN 44-1 ldo heard sounds of an automobile or truck starting up and from the sounds gathered that the car had entered Highway 19 from one of the dirt roads

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION August 13, 1964 Date heard a series of rapid gun snots. the time was at about 11:00 p.m. might have beard as many as 10 cr 12 shots. could not accurately say the exact number of shots but that there were several and that they were in two distinct and separate volleys. have been about three shots fired in the last velley. cannot state whether the shots were from a rifle or a pistol or any exact information except that the noise definitely was from gun fire. heard gun shots had heard nothing. 44-1 Philadelphia, Mississippi 8/12/-4 On . ಾಗುತ್ತಿ  $f_{ij}$  .... SA mem \_Date dictated -

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JN 44-1

did not hear anything except the gun shots and did not hear any automobiles.

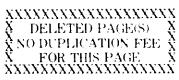
clearly heard the series

of gun shots



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heard se	veral gun sh	late ev	ening of July 11:00 p.	ane 21, . .m. The	1964, shots
came from t	he general d	irection o	f a gravel	road in	ersecti
on Highway	19				
		<b></b>			
			cannot	recall	-he
exact numbe	r or gun sno	ts but		estimate	•
at least 6	or 7 shots w	hich defin	itely came	in two	groups
although th	ey were not	spaced Ver	y lar apart		
		did not he	ar the shot	ts.	
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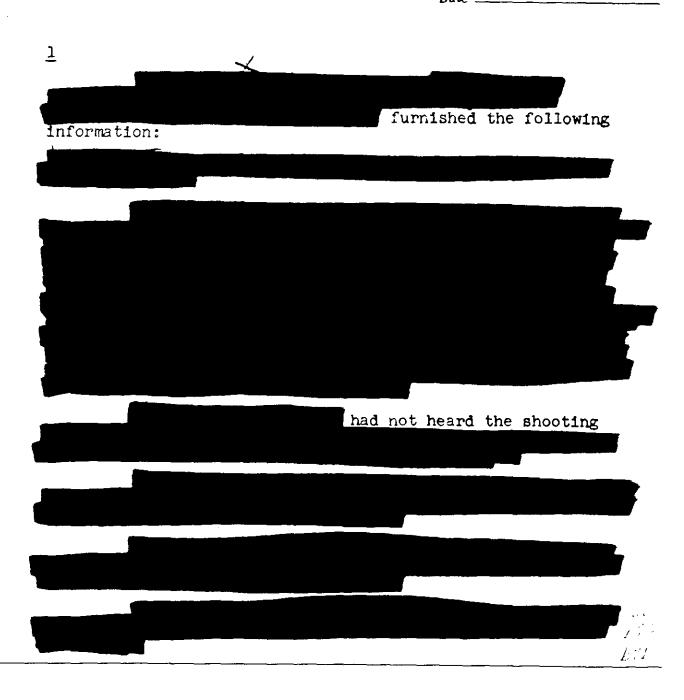
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were fired between 11:00 p.m. and 11:15 p.m. on the night of June 21, 1964. The not seen any vehicles or persons on the bighway.

 $\bigcirc$ 

Date August 14, 1964



On $\frac{8/12/6}{4}$ at	Neshoba County, Miss. File #	
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1	Date September 28	, 1964
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heard some	e shots fired	
area. It	duplicated the on the night of June 21, 1964, hots were thereafter fired from the gravel road was observed that absoluted the gun shots could be heard.	tely
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**(**)

Date September 28, 1964

did not hear any shots on the evening of June 21, 1964.

On .	9/25/64 at	Philadelphia, Mississippi	JN	44-1
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1 D-302 (Fery, 10-11-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date \_\_\_\_\_\_October 5, 1964

deried

had no information to furnish to the FBI.

actused the FBI of being a secret society and at this point terminated the interview and ordered the interviewing Agents to leave his property.

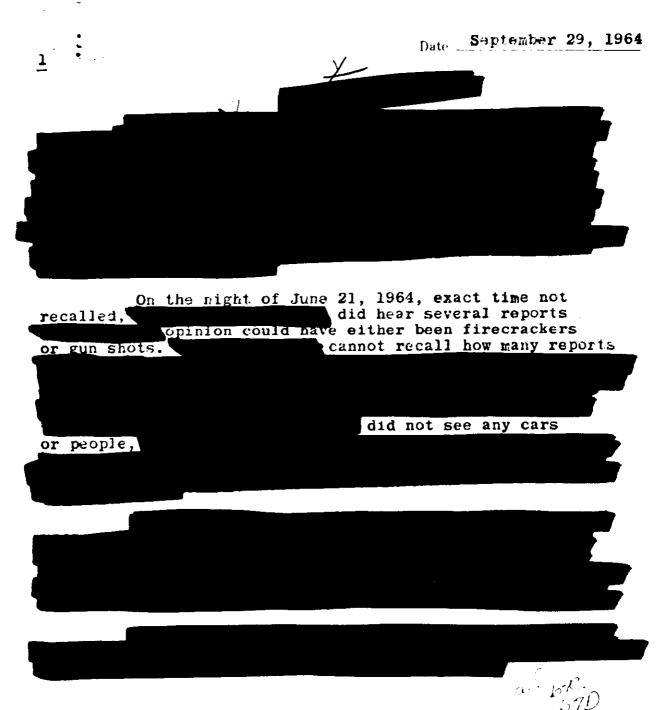
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On <u>9/25/64</u> at	<u>Philadelphia, Mississi</u>	ppżile# JN 44-	-1
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10-302 (Herr. 16-11-63)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cetcber 5, 1964

no recollection of hearing any shots during the night on the night of June 21, 1964.

does not recall suspicious

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